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THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA*

BY S. R. WINTERS

Any sketch of the University of North Carolina, whether dealing with its present, past or future, should not ignore the laying of the foundation of the oldest State university in the United States. It has been said that the centennial year of the American independence was likewise the centennial year of the University of North Carolina, notwithstanding the fact that the charter was not granted until 1789. In the most inauspicious time in the life of the State, when the total population numbered 200,000, and was widely scattered and split into factions, the framers of the constitution of the new State, with a profound faith in the future, provided for the interests of the children of the generations that were to come. They made the requirement of the University a part of the fundamental law. In the month of December, 1776, when the State constitution was first adopted, these golden words were inserted into that document: "All useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." In obedience to this constitutional behest, ardently advocated by William R. Davie, the legislature of North Carolina, December, 1789, one month after the adoption by the State of the Federal Constitution, chartered the University of North Carolina and incorporated the board of trustees.

The site of this new-born institution of learning is thus described by General Davie himself in a letter written September 25,

*From *The Norfolk Landmark*, November 26, 1911. A large part of the material for this sketch has been obtained from *The History of the University of North Carolina*, by ex-President Kemp P. Battle.

1793: "The seat of the University is on the summit of a very high ridge. There is a very gentle declivity of 300 yards to the village, which is situated on a handsome plain considerably lower than the site of the public buildings, but so greatly elevated above the surrounding country as to furnish an extensive and beautiful landscape, composed of the heights in the vicinity of Eno, Little and Flat Rivers.

"The ridge appears to commence about a half a mile directly east of the buildings, where it rises abruptly several hundred feet. This peak is called Point Prospect. The flat country spreads out below like the ocean, giving an immense hemisphere, in which the eye seems to be lost in the extent of space.

"There is nothing more remarkable in this extraordinary place than the abundance of springs of the purest and finest water, which bursts from the side of the ridge, and which have been the subject of admiration both to hunters and travelers ever since the discovery and settlement of that part of the country.

"The University is situated about twenty-five miles from the city of Raleigh and twelve from the town of Hillsboro, and is said to be in the best direction for the road. The great road from Chatham and the country in the neighborhood of that county to Petersburg passes at present directly through the village, and it is a fortunate and important circumstance both to the institution and the town that the road from all the western country to the seat of government will also pass through this place, being the nearest and best direction.

"This town, being the only seat of learning immediately under the patronage of the public, possessing the advantages of a central situation, on some of the most public roads in the State, in a plentiful country, and excelled by few places in the world, either for beauty of situation or salubrity of air, promises with all moral certainty to be a place of growing and permanent importance."

One year after the selection of this site, on October 12, 1793, the village lots were laid out and the corner stone of the great University of today was laid, in what is now familiarly known as the old East building. In his "History of the University" ex-President Battle characterizes the laying of the corner stone in this

way: "The twelfth of October is a date of many great events in the world's history—of the discovery of America by Columbus; of the birth of that grand evolution of Anglo-Norman-American character, Robert E. Lee, and of our active, progressive and able ex-president of the University, George Tayloe Winston; and of the founding of the University of North Carolina. On the occasion of the founding General Davie, as grand master of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons, officiated, and Rev. Samuel E. McCorckle delivered the principal address."

William R. Davie has been characterized as the moving spirit in the foundation of the institution. Born in England in 1766; adopted by his uncle, the Rev. William Richardson of South Carolina; a first honor graduate of Princeton; distinguished for his repulse of Cornwallis in the memorable defense of Charlotte, and for his efficiency as quartermaster under Greene; appointed brigadier general by Adams and major general by Madison; a leading member of the convention that framed the State and Federal constitutions; a diplomat at the court of Napoleon; governor of North Carolina; organizer and first grand master of the Masonic order of North Carolina; first advocate of the elective system of studies in America; and founder of the University of North Carolina—such are the facts and such are the achievements of William Richardson Davie.

Although the University was founded in 1793, its doors were not opened until January 15, 1795. Joseph Caldwell became chairman of the faculty and was elected the first president of the University in 1804. Davie has been termed the creative genius of the University and Caldwell, on account of his wise administrative ability, has been called the "Father of the University."

The beginnings of the life of this institution were indeed fraught with many struggles. It was in the days when lawlessness was rife and ignorance and prejudice prevailed in every section of the State. The population of the State consisted of only 400,000, and about 100,000 of this number were slaves. The people lived remote from each other and transportation was bad. Thus the diffusion of knowledge in those days was next to impossible. Education was at a low ebb; there were no public schools and few

private schools. Money was a scarce article and competent teachers could not be secured on such meager salaries as the University offered. The number of graduating students in those years of severe test will serve to show the slow progress of the institution. The first class of graduates, in 1789, contained seven; the second, nine; the third, three. In each of the years 1800, 1802, 1803 and 1805 there were only three. In 1808 the graduating number climbed up to thirteen; only to be reduced to one in 1811. After this there was a constant though irregular progress; for the ten years prior to 1830 averaging about thirty, then declining until 1840. From 1840 to 1850 there was an average of over thirty. From 1850 to 1860 was a period of increased prosperity, the number of graduates reaching ninety-six in 1858, and the number of matriculates of that year climbing to 461. From that date on the fortunes of the University were varying, being dependent upon the financial condition of the State, until the mutterings of the four years' struggle between the States were heard in the land. With the approach of that great struggle, trustees, alumni, professors and students alike threw aside their books and relinquished the fair hopes of the scholar and took up the more serious duties of battling for the rights of the beloved South. However, the University was one of the few Southern colleges that stormed the dark aud bitter period of the Civil War. It was partly due to the untiring energy and perseverance of President Swain that its banner was kept flying during these trying years. But the terrible blow was felt, as can be seen from the fact that out of the ninety-five freshmen who matriculated in 1857-'58, only ten, out of the eighty freshmen of 1858-'59 only one, and out of the sixty-eight freshmen of 1859-'60 only five, remained to receive their diplomas at graduation. Taking the three classes together, 227 out of 243 lost their chance of a college education; nearly all of them enlisted in the army. The number of students at the University between the years 1830 and 1867, less those who died prior to 1861, was 2,502. The total number that entered the army between 1861-'65 was 1,062, forty-two out of every hundred becoming soldiers.

In July, 1868 the old trustees of the University were removed

and others were appointed in their stead. Under the new administration vesting the governing affairs of the institution in such a numerous body of men, scattered all over the State, difficulties began to multiply, finally resulting in the closing of the doors ot the institution at the commencement of 1868. Its suspension was not long-lived, as in 1873 a constitutional amendment was adopted by a popular vote giving the management of the institution to the General Assembly of the State. That body in 1874 provided for the election of sixty-four trustees by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, to serve for eight years. In 1877 the number was increased to seventy-two, and in 1884 to eighty. The new board of trustees lost no time in making provisions for the re-opening of the doors of the institution. By money contributed by alumni for repairs, and the interest on the land grant, the institution of learning was again started on its journey of usefulness, September 6th, 1875. The attendance of the first year after the re-opening was sixty-nine students; in the second, 112; and in the third, 160. For the six succeeding years the average attendance was 207.

The coming of the year 1880 brought with it a brighter day for the University of North Carolina, one never to wane from that day until the present good hour; but to shine with increasing splendor as the years rolled by. Since the re-opening it has sent into the schools as teachers, principals and superintendents about 40 per cent of its matriculates, and every year the demands upon the institution for young men to engage in educational work in this and other states cannot be met. It has been the main factor in the shaping of the educational policy of the State. Along with the thousands of other students that have entered the various professions of life since 1875, no arithmetic can estimate the good that this army of trained men has rendered the State and nation.

To a student of the University of today nothing furnishes a more fascinating study than the old landmarks and ivy-covered buildings that have weathered the storms of more than a century. The grandeur and impressiveness of the scenery of these weather-beaten, time-worn buildings and ancient landmarks, standing

amidst the lofty spreading oaks and towering elms, ornaments of nature, "which rise as sylvan bowers beneath a summer's sun and form something like battlements to the attacks of tempests," cannot be surpassed. Adjoining the campus are to be found many acres of primeval forest growth, partly laid off in walks. Just a short distance from the main buildings is an arboretum that has long since been noted for its beauty. Of the old landmarks, perhaps none is so familiar to the hundreds of alumni that have left the Hill during the past half century as is the Davie Poplar. The story is told that William R. Davie, the founder of the University, weary of his march in search of a site, stopped to rest under the shade of this commanding poplar and to refresh himself from the heat of the day. Becoming deeply moved by the mellowness of his refreshment, and being so impressed with the splendor of the surrounding scenery, he chose the spot upon which he stood as the site of the University. Though bereft of the greater number of its top branches, the old poplar still stands, and is one of the honored landmarks of the campus.

On that memorable day of October 12, 1793, the corner stone of the Old East building was laid. The bricks of this, the first building, were burnt on University land, and the lime used in the mortar was obtained from shells brought to Fayetteville by boat, and thence by wagon. This building continued in its primitive state until 1824, when a third story was added, and later on the north end was extended. At the present time this building contains two lecture rooms and twenty-eight living rooms. Though somewhat altered from its original construction, it still stands as a sacred relic, bridging the chasm between past and present.

The Old West building was erected in 1824 of a corresponding size to the Old East, and it contains two lecture rooms, the historical museum and twenty-seven living rooms.

Memorial Hall, with its ivy clustering on every side, is one of the most impressive of all the buildings. It was erected to the memory of David L. Swain, who was president for thirty years, and also as an emblem of honor of all that is good and great in the trustees, professors and alumni who have been the guiding stars

in the life of the institution. It is a memorial of those gallant alumni who laid aside a life of culture to give up their lives in the Civil War. The tablets on all sides of its walls stand as a reminder of every important epoch in the history of the State. The exercises celebrating the passing of each milestone of the institution are held within these sacred walls, and the graduating classes of each year receive their diplomas in this building that has represented the courage, devotion and duty in the years that are no more.

One of the early buildings, constructed soon after the completion of the Old East building, was Person Hall, named in honor of Colonel Thomas Person, who furnished the funds for its erection. This was the original chapel of the college, in which were held not only the morning devotional exercises, but also the parliamentary deliberations of the literary societies and the annual commencement exercises. In 1887 the chapel was changed from Person Hall to Gerrard Hall, a building constructed through the generosity of Major Charles Gerrard in a gift of 1798. During those days there were no churches in Chapel Hill, and this hall was converted into a church, and a Sunday morning service was held which all students were required to attend. These, as well as week-day services, were held at sunrise. And in the early morning hours hundreds of boys would be seen making a bee-line for chapel, sometimes half clad, with a bed quilt or blanket thrown around them. Not only has this historic building served as a religious tabernacle, but it has been the seat of annual commencements where great men have congregated, and its rostrum has been honored by the presence of three presidents of the United States. Today, not only are the morning religious exercises held in this same building, but classes meet and mingle, college songs and yells are indulged in, annual debates are staged. It is by far the most popular meeting place on the campus.

Of the old buildings which have adorned the campus for nearly a century, Smith Hall is architecturally one of the most attractive on the campus. It was built in 1852 and named in honor of Benjamin Smith, the first benefactor of the University. It is a brick building one story high, built in Greek style, with

a Corinthian portico. Originally this building was constructed to serve as the University Library, but later was converted into the law building, for which purpose it serves today. It contains lecture rooms, reading rooms, offices and a well-selected law library of over 3,200 volumes. While the interior of the building is modernly equipped, the exterior still presents an old-time air.

In 1859, as a result of overflowing of the other buildings of the University when the students swarmed here from this and adjoining States, there were erected the New East and New West buildings. The two literary societies, which today rank among the oldest in the United States, were instrumental to a large degree in having these buildings constructed. Today the New West building contains the halls of the Dialectic Literary Society, the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, two lecture rooms and nine living rooms. The New East contains the halls of the Philanthropic Literary Society, the Geological Laboratory and museum, the offices of the North Carolina Geological Survey, and fourteen living rooms. These buildings present a striking contrast to the modern buildings on the campus that have been erected since 1900.

The South building, with the well nearby, furnishes one of the most picturesque scenes of the entire campus at the present day. And no alumnus ever forgets the pleasant associations and fond memories that are linked with the old well and the imposing South building that stands nearby. The corner stone of this building was laid in 1798. For a long time the building remained unfinished, its walls reaching only the height of a story and a half, and the roof standing uncompleted. But finally, by the untiring energy of President Caldwell in soliciting subscriptions, enough funds were available to bring about its completion. The story is told that while the people were going wild over the naval victories of 1814, the rejoicing students moved into the completed South building. In those days it was considered one of the greatest buildings in North Carolina. At the present day it is one of the chief dormitories, containing thirty rooms.

Of the modern buildings, those that have been erected since 1900, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. They are all structures of the modern type and would be an adornment to any

institution of the country. The Alumni building, erected through the generosity of the alumni in various parts of the country, is one of the most beautiful structures in this part of the State. Besides containing the offices of administration, there are ten lecture rooms, and the physicial laboratories. Davie Hall, containing the biological laboratory, is an attractive, plain three-story building, erected at a cost of $35,000. The gymnasium, donated to the University by W. P. Bynum, an alumnus, was erected at a cost of $25,000. It is fully equipped with modern apparatus for all kinds of athletic work. The Carr dormitory, erected through a gift by J. S. Carr, is the most attractive dormitory on the campus. All the buildings of the University are heated by hot water and lighted by electricity.

The University of North Carolina was ordained of the people in the first constitution of the State, adopted in 1776, and received the grant of a charter from the Legislature in 1789. In point of actual service it is the oldest State university in the entire Union, the State university idea finding its birth here. The institution was opened to students in 1795, and since that time has been maintained through legislative appropriations and bequests of land, buildings, equipment and productive funds.

The location of the University is an ideal one, being near the geographic center of the State, and only twenty-eight miles northwest of Raleigh, the capital of the State. The campus, noted for its stately elms and towering oaks, contains forty-eight acres of land, affording ample grounds for buildings and for all kinds of athletic sports. There are, contigious to the campus, more than five hundred acres of forest land partly laid off into walks and drives. The University has twenty-two buildings. Of this number twelve have been built since 1900, and two other new buildings are to be constructed by next session. One of these buildings is the new educational building, for which the plans have already been drawn up. Its structure will be begun at an early date. The other new building, which is to be ready for use for the term of 1911-'12, is a new dormitory. This new dormitory, for which the contract has been awarded, is to be a modern, up-to-date dormi-

tory, built on the plan of the handsome dormitories of the University of Pennsylvania.

The academic school is divided into two big courses—the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Applied Science—and these in turn are divided into innumerable smaller schools. The Graduate School offers special advanced instruction in all subjects taught in the undergraduate department, fifty-six courses in all being offered. The degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy are conferred.

The University is governed by a board of trustees elected by the Legislature and is free from sectionalism, sectarian or political control. The Governor of the State is the ex-officio president of the board of trustees. Article IV., Section 7 of the Constitution of 1876 contains this provision regarding the University: "The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State, or shall hereafter accrue, from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University."

The present administration has been one of expansion in all directions, and marks a new era in the history of the University. In the matter of securing appropriations, Dr. Venable has exercised much executive ability. During the past decade the value of University property, including endowment funds, has shown the immense increase of $800,000. In 1900 the total income of the University was $50,000. The total income for the current year, including special appropriations, amounts to $225,000. This sum does not include the biggest gift of the year—the gift of $40,000 from the Peabody Fund for the erection of the educational building.

But in considering the material development of the "keystone of the educational system of the State," we must not lose sight of the chief function of the University, which function, Dr. Venable says, "is to train the sons of the State so that they may be capable of the highest possible service to God and country. Its duty then lies clearly before it without any possibility of mistaking; work

great enough and absorbing enough to take up every energy." As a proof of how well the University has fulfilled this function in the past we have to only cite the list of eminent alumni: one President of the United States, one Vice-President, ten cabinet officers, ten ministers to foreign countries, eighteen United States and five Confederate States Senators, ninety-two representatives in Congress, twenty-nine governors of States, thirty-five justices of the Supreme Court, 950 members of the Legislatures of the various States, eighteen generals, six bishops, twenty-six college presidents, 190 professors in colleges and universities.

"No worthy boy, however poor, shall ever be turned away from the University for lack of means." The embodiment of such a phrase as this in the life of an institution of learning cannot be summed up in a mere sketch of this nature or even in a book. No story is more interesting than the various ways in which the authorities assist needy young men, ambitious for an education, in securing some form of employment to defray college expenses. The work of the self-help committee is carried on here to as large an extent as it probably is at any other institution in the country. To give some idea of the exceptional possibilities for employment we have only to cite a single illustration. It is estimated that the number working their way through the University during the year 1907-1908, 164 men, engaged in two-score different occupations, earning a total of $16,500. Almost one-third of the students earn money enough to pay in part or in whole for their education. These men occupy various positions: teachers, printers, stenographers, typewriters, book-keepers, tellers or monitors, waiters, wood sawyers, janitors, clerks, club managers, clothes pressers, newspaper correspondents, gardeners, telegraph operators, machinists, agents for clothing, books, athletic supplies, laundries, insurance companies, etc. A former president of the University says that this "spirit of freedom and toleration and equality in its life" is one of the four distinctive traits which mark the University's institutional character. Continuing, this ex-president says: "Three-fourths of the students here are the sons of poor men, or are here as the result of money borrowed or earned. All sects, parties and conditions meet and

mingle here on an equal footing and love the place with an equal love. I have seen men fight in unity of purpose for this place who did not agree with each other on any other public question in heaven above or on the earth beneath, and some of them could not agree with themselves for long. North Carolina owes much of the dignity and the freedom from rancor of its public life to the manly spirit of respect for motives engendered here."

The faculty of the University, numbering approximately 100, consists of scholars and scientists, authorities in their several branches who by their attainments, have won national and even international reputations. No institution in the South can boast of a more efficient set of men at the heads of the various departments than the University of North Carolina. Many of them are authors of pamphlets and books on their special line of work; many of them have spent much time in foreign countries engaged in research work to further the interest of their respective departments. Dr. Venable sums up the situation in these apt words: "In planning for the efficiency of the great educational machine placed under my care, I have sought first to secure the enthusiastic co-operation of an able corps of teachers, and have succeeded. The faculty of the University of North Carolina is an exceptional one for training, for ability, for scholarly reputation and for harmony and unity of purpose. They represent the training of the best universities at home and abroad. The University has been fortunate in securing so many evenly trained men, and whatever success has been attained in its upbuilding has been largely due to them."

Along with numerous other universities of the country, the University of North Carolina has intrusted student government into the hands of the students themselves. But there is a wide difference in the administering of this self-government here from the prevailing custom at many other institutions of learning. No iron-clad set of rules is drawn up enumerating all the minor offenses, which when violated will subject a student to expulsion, but the honor system as it prevails here simply says that the student must play the role of a gentleman in the true sense of the word. At the head of the honor system

is a student organization known as the University Council, which is the concrete expression of the moral sentiment of the University This council is composed of the presidents of the senior, junior, sophomore, second year medical and pharmacy classes, a representative at large elected by the students from the student body at large, and one chosen by the council itself. This council is not an organization which plays the part of policeman. It investigates all charges of misconduct, such as drinking, gambling, hazing, and cheating on examinations. It ascertains the evidence as to the fact or falsity of such flagrant misconduct and sits as a court of judgment. If the charges are sustained the wrong-doer is considered unworthy of citizenship and is sent away from the University in disgrace. In this way the students themselves dispose of cases of misconduct through their representatives, the council. Thus it can be seen that the student body has an effective system of self-government, and that the motive power is student sentiment.

Perhaps no institution of learning in the country puts more emphasis on its athletic activities than does the University of North Carolina. Time and again has the question been raised as to whether or not too much stress is being laid on athletics here, to the detriment of other important college activities. Yet there are many who believe as Dr. Venable does, when he gave voice to this sentiment: "Health and the sound, strong body are two very important factors in the future usefulness of the young citizens we are training, and it must be remembered that we have charge of them during the four years of development from youth into manhood, and in this period the physical man can be made or marred. Then, too, there are great lessons to be learned on the athletic field—courage, control of self and others, a subordination of selfish interest for a common success, courtesy towards opponents, the up-hill fight, the straight game, and, hardest of all, principle above victory. It is the greatest laboratory we have for the development of true manhood. I am apt to think that the man who plays the straight game of ball at college can be trusted to play the straight game in after life." With this end in view, the athletic welfare of every

student who enters the University is abundantly provided for. In football and baseball the University teams have for many years held rank with the foremost colleges of the South. Her winning records have been the sources of pride to its alumni, scattered throughout the nation, for many successive years. Other athletic interests are cared for in the $25,000 gymnasium, which is provided with a complete modern equipment, including a swimming pool.

The religious opportunities which the University affords is abundant proof of the high position which it takes in all matters tending toward the upbuilding of the spiritual man. In the first place, it is required of all undergraduate students to attend morning chapel exercises. At these chapel exercises usually some minister of the village conducts the religious ceremonies by offering prayer and reading passages of Scripture. However, the Young Men's Christian Association is the most powerful and influential single organization actively engaged in Christian work. This student organization engaged in the work of advancing the cause of practical Christianity is far-reaching in its scope of cultivating a spirit of unselfishness and good fellowship in the student body. Two religious meetings are held each week, one of the meetings being conducted by a member of the faculty. During the session of 1909-1910, full courses in Bible study and in mission study were offered, in which nearly 400 students took part. Not being content with the large measure of usefulness it is performing within the bounds of the college and the village, the Y. M. C. A. has branched out into the country surrounding Chapel Hill and is conducting the country Sunday schools. In this manner the student is rendering practical service in Christianity, and at the same time developing public leadership. Another religious event of each month during the session is the so-termed "university sermon," when some evangelical minister preaches to the whole student body.

Of all its varied and manifold achievements, the debating record of the University is by all odds the most noteworthy of her intercollegiate achievements. Out of thirty debates with noted universities from Pennsylvania to Louisiana it has only lost nine.

This phenomenal success in debating is accounted for when we take into consideration the large percentage of the student body that takes an active part in the two literary societies. Out of an academic student body of something over 600, more than 400 are members of one of the two literary societies. The principal element, however, in the success of the University in intercollegiate debates is the earnest endeavor on the part of the debaters themselves. Hard work is necessary to win a place as a debater, as every debating team is chosen by the competitive method.

There are a number of organizations at the University in which the professor and student take a lively interest outside of the classroom,—organizations which stimulate an interest in a variety of topics. Some of these organizations are: The Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies, the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, North Carolina Historical Society, Philological Club, Der Deutsche Verein, Le Cercle Francaise, and the Musical Association. All these organizations are valuable within the scope of their range.

The University publications are: the *Tar Heel*, the college weekly; the *University Magazine*, a monthly publication carrying the literary productions of the student body; *Yackety Yack*, the college annual; UNIVERSITY RECORD, including the catalogue and a record of the important events concerning the University itself; *Elisha Mitchell Scientific Journal*, *James Sprunt Historical Publications*, *Studies in Philology*, *North Carolina High School Bulletin*, and the *Tar Baby*, a humorous sheet.

Within the past decade no departments of the University have, perhaps, received a larger share of expansion than have the various scientific laboratories. In 1905 the Legislature made an appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of the present commodious Chemistry Hall. The main building, 120x68x48, of white brick, is three stories high, including the basement. In the building are to be found all the necessary apparatus for the varied experiments; the assay laboratory, rooms for gas machine, electric furnace, labora-

tory and museum for chemical mineralogy, etc. In charge of the chemical department are to be found men who have achieved distinction in the work of chemistry. And in every way the chemical laboratory is well adapted for the furnishing of a thorough training in chemistry and for scientific investigation. In the way of a biological laboratory and equipment, the one at the University is not surpassed in the South. Within the past few years a $35,000 building has been constructed, named in honor of the founder of the University, Davie Hall. This building is occupied by the departments of zoology and botany, and is fully equipped with apparatus for carrying on experiments. The geological laboratory and museum, in addition to a lecture room, has a large laboratory supplied with working collections of minerals, rocks and fossils, and with photographs, maps and models illustrating geological structure. This department is associated with the North Carolina Geological Survey, and is, therefore, in more than one way instrumental in working for the upbuilding of the State.

Among the professional schools that have expanded and increased in proficiency at the University is to be noted the school of medicine. In 1898 it was admitted to membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges, and in 1901 it was incorporated as an integral part of the University on the same footing as the graduate and other professional schools. For the past two years its growth has been marked to such an extent as to necessitate a more commodious building to accommodate this department. The structure of this building is well under way, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of September, 1912. The building will be well equipped with all the necessary apparatus for conducting a first-class medical school.

The school of law at the University is the outgrowth of a private law school established at Chapel Hill in 1843, being incorporated into the University in 1845. This department has steadily grown in efficiency during the sixty-six years of its existence, until today it is thoroughly equipped for turning out men fully capable to practice law in this State or any State in the Union having the

common law of England as a basis of its jurisprudence. The department maintains three professors who give their entire time to the teaching of law. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who shall have applied for the degree during a residence of at least two years at the University, and who have, in the opinion of the faculty, completed with credit the courses prescribed for the junior and senior law classes. As a result of the rigid discipline and efficiency of the law department, there goes out from the school each year trained men who become leaders in the councils of the State and nation, forging ahead in all the branches of professional activities.

To meet the ever-increasing demand for trained high school teachers the summer school has of recent years grown to be a great educational factor in the life of the college. During the past two years the University had calls for over 200 well equipped men to engage in educational work in this and other Southern States. In order that these demands be met, the summer school, of six weeks' duration, is being maintained. Each year the number of teachers enrolled at this school grows, and the cause of education is advanced throughout the length and breadth of the State.

All the college achievements and activities to a large degree are indebted to the valuable assistance which the library offers. This is true to such an extent that by many the library is called the "head-center of the intellectual life of the University." The present library building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, was completed in September, 1907, and represents the expenditure of $60,000. The growth of the library during the past decade has been a phenomenal one; 21,769 volumes have been shelved, making a total of 69,342 volumes up to August, 1911. For the past four years, since the new building has been in use, an average of 3,200 volumes have been added each year. With the single exception of the University of Texas, the available funds for the maintenance of the library here exceed those of any other Southern university. These funds are derived from three sources, namely: from endowment fund, $3,250; from student fees of about $3,000; from University appropriations to the amount of $3,750. Of the total fund, about $7,000 is used for the

purchase of books and the remaining $3,000 utilized as a maintenance fund. The sphere of the usefulness of the library is not entirely confined to the University. For the past five years it has taken an active interest in the work of general library extension in the State and the South at large. It recognizes the great educational value of library privileges for every one, and through the public and State high schools, State commission and educational conferences, has endeavored to secure them for the public generally.

The University and its mission for the present and future is admirably summed up in these words:

"It is the natural and legitimate home for the young men of North Carolina; for in the deepest sense it is the State's great fitting school of manhood for life. Here all sects, creeds and parties, all shades of thought and opinion, find room for expansion and self-expression. Based upon profound recognition of the value of the common man as the truest asset of a democracy, the University seeks not only to require of every man according to his capacity, but also to give to every man according to his needs.

"In this vital present, when the standard of the South is steadily turning away from 'academic' culture toward practical and efficient achievement, when the accent is persistently shifting from unrealizable rights to unquestionable duties, the University seeks to develop a new type of scholar—a combination of the man of thought and the man of action. That the life of the University is a secluded one, among green forests and beneath blue skies, in no way impairs its power to fit young men for the life of action; for the University itself is an organized and self-governing democracy, furnishing that very training in the application of mental powers to practical problems of social, industrial and political life furnished later on a larger scale in the life of State and nation. And this very virgin seclusion serves as a most favorable influence for the inculcation of habits of contemplation and self-examination, the training of the individual mind, and the indoctrination of those principles of self-control, simple manliness and devotion to duty which mark the ideal University man. Like Princeton, her model for the early years, the University of North

Carolina 'takes boys out of the world; dominates them for four years and returns them to the world grown men formed as well as nourished by their alma mater.' ''

ALUMNI ORGANIZATION

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ALUMNI CHOSEN

The committee appointed last November by the Alumni Council of the General Assembly of the Alumni of the University to find a suitable man for the position of General Secretary of the Alumni has appointed Mr. Walter Murphy of Salisbury to that position. He began the duties of his office on March the 1st.

The Alumni Council is to be congratulated on securing the services of Mr. Murphy. A man of tremendous enthusiasm and force, of broad personal acquaintance, with a record of repeated and effective service to his county and State, he is also a devoted son of the University. Mr. Murphy entered the University in 1888; studied law at the same institution in 1893-4, and for one year acted as secretary to President Winston. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Rowan County in 1897, 1899, and 1903; and Reading Clerk of the State Senate in 1899. He has been a trustee of the University since 1903, and during that time has not only contributed wise counsel but active service in behalf of his Alma Mater.

As General Secretary of the Alumni Mr. Murphy will at first set about effecting a permanent and active alumni association in every county and town of North Carolina. These local organizations are to be federated into a representative deliberative body known as the General Assembly of the Alumni of the University of North Carolina. The central head of this body will be the Alumni Council. The purpose and object of this organization, broadly stated, is the general welfare of the University, the furtherance of the plans of the Board of Trustees, and the active and sympathetic support of the officers of the administration elected by the Trustees.

The Alumni Council of the General Assembly of the Alumni consists of the following members:

Walter Murphy, General Secretary of the Alumni, Salisbury, N. C.; Robert Bingham, Chairman, Asheville, N. C.; Wm. S.

Bernard, Secretary of the Council, Chapel Hill, N. C.; J. Y. Joyner, Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Swift, Greensboro, N. C.; V. L. Stephenson, Charlotte, N. C.; R. H. Sykes, Durham, N. C.; Hayden Clement, Salisbury, N. C.; William J. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Elizabeth City, N. C.; A. S. Barnard, Asheville, N. C.; D. B. Teague, Raeford, N. C.; J. K. Wilson, Elizabeth City, N. C.; P. D. Gold, Raleigh, N. C.; T. D. Warren, New Bern, N. C.; J. O. Carr, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

Alamance County Alumni Association: W. H. Carroll, Pres.; E. S. W. Dameron, Sec'y.; Burlington, N. C.

Anson County Alumni Association: W. K. Boggan, Pres.; J. E. Hart, Sec'y.; Wadesboro, N. C.

Bertie County Alumni Association: Francis D. Winston, Pres.; Francis Gillam, Sec'y., Windsor, N. C.

Buncombe County Alumni Association: J. C. Martin, Pres.; L. M. Bourne, Sec'y.; Asheville, N. C.

Cabarrus County Alumni Association: L. T. Hartsell, Pres.; J. W. Cannon, Jr., Sec'y.; Concord, N. C.

Caldwell County Alumni Association: A. A. Kent, Pres.; J. L. Harris, Sec'y; Lenoir, N. C.

Catawba County Alumni Association: L. F. Abernathy, Pres.; B. B. Blackwelder, Sec'y.; Hickory, N. C.

Chatham County Alumni Association: J. G. Hannah, Jr., Pres.; I. S. London, Sec'y; Siler City, N. C.

Craven County Alumni Association: A. D. Ward, Pres.; Wm. Dunn, Jr., Sec'y; Newbern, N. C.

Cumberland County Alumni Association: Maj. E. J. Hale, LL.D., Pres.; Chas. C. Rose, Sec'y; Fayetteville, N. C.

Davidson County Alumni Association: Z. V. Walser, Pres.; J. F. Spruill, Sec'y; Lexington, N. C.

Durham County Alumni Association: R. H. Sykes, Pres.; Durham, N. C.

Edgecombe County Alumni Association, Rocky Mount: Jos. B. Ramsey, Pres.; R. M. Wilson, Sec'y; Rocky Mount, N. C.

Edgecombe County Alumni Association, Tarboro: J. T. Bridges, Pres.; Geo. Howard, Sec'y; Tarboro, N. C.

Forsythe County Alumni Association: H. A. Ronthaler, D.D., Pres.; Jas. A. Gray. Jr., Sec'y; Winston-Salem, N. C.

Granville County Alumni Association: A. W. Graham, Pres.; F. M. Pinnix, Sec'y; Oxford, N. C.

Guilford County Alumni Association, Greensboro: J. A. Brooks, Pres.; C. A. Hines, Sec'y; Greensboro, N. C.

Guilford County Alumni Association, High Point: W. P. Ragan, Pres.; T. J. Gold, Sec'y; High Point, N. C.

Henderson County Alumni Association: Michael Schenck, Pres.; Louis Hesterly, Sec'y; Hendersonville, N. C.

Iredell County Alumni Association: E. W. Brawley, Pres.; A. C. Kerley, Sec'y; Mooresville, N. C.

Johnston County Alumni Association: E. W. Pou, Pres.; H. P. Stevens, Sec'y; Smithfield, N. C.

Martin County Alumni Association: Sylvester Hassell, Pres.; H. A. Biggs, Sec'y; Williamston, N. C.

Mecklenburg County Alumni Association: W. F. Harding, Pres.; J. A. Parker, Sec'y; Charlotte, N. C.

New Hanover County Alumni Association: Marsden Bellamy, Pres.; Louis Goodman, Sec'y; Wilmington. N. C.

Orange County Alumni Association: John W. Graham, Pres.; S. P. Lockhart, Sec'y; Hillsboro, N. C.

Pasquotank County Alumni Association: J. P. Overman, Pres.; J. K. Wilson, Sec'y; Elizabeth City, N. C.

Perquimans County Alumni Association (affiliated with Pasquotank County Alumni Association), Elizabeth City, N. C.

Pitt County Alumni Association: C. S. Carr, Sec'y.

Randolph County Alumni Association: A. C. McAlister, Pres.; H. B. Hiatt, M.D., Sec'y; Asheboro, Asheboro, N. C.

Robeson County Alumni Association: J. L. McMillan, M. D., Pres.; Hamilton McMillan, Sec'y; Red Springs, N. C.

Rowan County Alumni Association: Walter Murphy, Pres.; J. M. Julian, Sec'y; Salisbury, N. C.

Sampson County Alumni Association: F. B. Johnson. Pres.; L. C. Kerr, Sec'y; Clinton, N. C.

Surry County Alumni Association: S. Porter Graves, Pres.; D. C. Absher, Sec'y; Mount Airy, N. C.

Union County Alumni Association: W. B. Love, Pres.; J. C. M. Vann, Sec'y; Monroe, N. C.

Wake County Alumni Association: J. Martin Fleming, Pres.; John W. Hinsdale, Sec'y; Raleigh, N. C.

Wilson County Alumni Association: T. J. Hadley, Pres.; F. C. Archer, Sec'y; Wilson, N. C.

Atlanta Alumni Association: Sheppard Bryan, Pres.; Jerome Moore, Sec'y; Atlanta, Ga.

Birmingham Alumni Association: Warren Kluttz, Pres.; W. H. Oldham, Sec'y; Birmingham, Ala.

New York Alumni Association: Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, Pres.; Francis H. Gudger, Sec'y; New York, N. Y.

Norfolk Alumni Association: Horner Winston, Pres.; G. B. Berkley, M.D., Sec'y; Norfolk, Va.

ALUMNI NOTES

V. A. Batchelor, '96, and T. B. Higdon, '05, have formed a partnership for the practice of law in Atlanta, Ga.

R. W. McCulloch, '06, A. M. '11, is professor of English in Daniel Brown College, Texas.

D. R. Shearer, ex '07, after pursuing advanced work in the Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and after serving as electrical inspector for the Tennessee Inspection Bureau, is now general manager of the Acme Electric Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

E. W. S. Cobb, '08, is principal of the Columbus High School.

Stephen Bragaw, '86-'89, has been appointed by Governor Kitchin judge of the fifth North Carolina Judicial District.

Frank Wrenn, Med. '08-'10, has received an appointment as interne in the Reading City Hospital.

J. D. Coghill, '98, is representing the Fort Wayne Electrical

Works of the General Electric Company, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

Arthur J. Edwards, '93; Med. '95-'96, has been practicing medicine at Bristol, Tenn.-Va., since 1902, and now holds the following positions: Physician to the Virginia Intermont College, Medical Director of the Appalachian Insurance Company and Chief Surgeon to the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad.

John E. Ray, Jr., Med. '08-'10, won first place among a large number of applicants in an examination for the appointment of internes to Belvue Hospital, New York City.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edmond McDonald, Jr., December, 1911, a son. Mr. McDonald, '02, is the general secretary of the Youngstown, Ohio, Y. M. C. A.

Silas Wetmore, Law '97-'99, has formed a partnership for the practice of law at Spartanburg, S. C., with James C. Otts, solicitor of the Seventh South Carolina Judicial Circuit.

Ernest Graves, '00, First Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A., is now stationed at Dallas, Texas.

R. E. Kibler, Phar. '07, is secretary, treasurer and manager of the K-W-N Pharmacy, and the Central Drug Company, Spartanburg, S. C.

C. W. Kirkpatrick, '09, who has been with the State Laboratory of Hygiene at Raleigh since graduation, is now Chief Microscopist for the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission in North Carolina.

J. H. Tucker, '81-'83, Law '82-'84, of the Asheville bar, is the author of a recent pamphlet "A Lawyer's Triumph", which is designed to show that a lawyer's greatest triumph consists not in abundant fees but in service to his fellow man.

Walton Phifer, Pharm. '99-'01, is the proprietor of a drug store in Spartanburg, S. C.

Percy D. Whitaker, '97, is advertising manager of the Clason Map Company, 1515 Fremont Street, Denver, Colo.

R. O. E. Davis, '02, chemist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has recently published in Bulletin 82 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, an article on "The Effect of Soluble Salts on the Physical Properties of Soils."

Morehead Jones, ex '12, is at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

I. A. Phifer, Law '98-'99, is practicing law at Spartanburg, S. C.

John Berry, Med. '04-'06, has been elected deputy medical director of the Pennsylvania State South Mountain Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Mt. Alto, Pa.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sharp a son, Henry T. Sharp, Jr.

A new book of poems, "By Ways", by Samuel Hartley Lyle, '06-'09, has recently appeared. Mr. Lyle is the author of two other books of poems: "Ways of Men" and "Leaves of Life."

The Macmillan Company published in January "Free Will and Human Responsibility," by Herman H. Horne, '95.

A translation of Emile Boutroux's "William James" by Barbara Henderson, Ph. B. and A. M., '02, and Archibald Henderson, '98, Ph. D., '01, has recently been published by Longmans, Greene & Company.

Cyrus Thompson, Jr., '11, is traveling representative in North Carolina for a number of manufacturers of advertising novelties, with headquarters at Raleigh, N. C.

V. A. J. Idol, '01, has been elected to the position of cashier of the Commercial National Bank of High Point, N. C.

Charles Johnson, '98, now head of the department of Education in the University of Kansas, has recently published (Scribner's Sons) "High School Administration." The chapter on chemistry is written by J. E. Mills, Ph. D., '01.

Tom Moore, Law '11, is practicing law with his father, Hon. Walter E. Moore, at Webster, N. C.

J. E. Koonce, Pharm. '99, is in business at Chadbourn, N. C.

L. J. Smith, '09, is assistant principal of Brevard Institute, Brevard, N. C.

J. N. Wilson, Law '98, is instructor in pedagogy in the Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, Cullowhee, N. C.

A. H. Koonce, '93, is instructor of mathematics in the same institution.

Howard A. Foushee, Law '93-'94, has been appointed judge of the ninth North Carolina Judicial District.

Roscoe Nunn, '94, is in charge of the local station of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Nashville, Tenn., and is director of the Climatological Service of the Tennessee District. He has recently published a series of popular articles on "The Atmosphere" in *The Nashville Banner*.

Ralph P. Connelly, ex '02, formerly with the Southern Power Company, is now electrical and building inspector for the city of Charlotte.

Virgil L. Jones, '99, is associate professor of English in the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

J. A. MacLean, Jr., '06-'08; Law '08-'10, has formed a partnership for the practice of law at Fayetteville, N. C., with John G. Shaw.

James P. Kerr, '85, formerly connected with the A. & M. College of Mississippi, has received an appointment in the A. & M. College of North Carolina.

Louis Graves, '02, publishes in the *Review of Reviews* for March, 1912, an article on "A Preventive of Strikes."

L. P. Matthews, '07, has formed a partnership for the practice of law at Norfolk, Va., with Sanford B. Bragg.

G. C. Battle, Med. '08-'10, has been made one of the physicians in charge of the Bayview Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Wm. T. Shore, Law '09-'11, has opened an office for the general practice of law in Charlotte, N. C.

MARRIAGES

At New York, N. Y., June 17, 1911, Miss Margaret M. Jones to Mr. Ernest Cruikshank.

At Pulaski, Tenn., October 25, 1911, Miss Laura Voorhies to Mr. Frank W. Miller.

At Raleigh, N. C., November 15, 1911, Miss Margaret Boylan to Mr. Claiborn Carr.

At Charlotte, N. C., November 22, 1911, Miss Eleanor Wilson Alexander to Mr. Floyd M. Simmons.

At Spring Hope, N. C., November 20, 1911, Miss Ballantine to Mr. C. S. Hales.

At Thermal City, N. C., November 29, 1911, Miss Maude Weaver to Mr. J. Edward Hobgood.

At New York, N. Y., December 27, 1911, Miss Elizabeth Devereux Robinson to Mr. William McKim Marriott.

At Wilmington, N. C., December 27, 1911, Miss Lucy Bridgers to Mr. Harlee Bellamy.

At Washington, N. C., January 4, 1912, Miss Matilda Bradford Haughton to Mr. John Christoff Blucher Eringhaus.

At Morganton, N C., February 29, 1912, Miss Laura Witherspoon Ervin to Mr. James King Hall.

At Belhaven, N. C., April 16, 1912, Miss Lottie Hays Sharp to Mr. Kemp Plummer Lewis.

At Monticello, Fla., April 17, 1912, Miss Louise Norfleet Lamar to Mr. George Mallett MacNider.

DEATHS

James L. Gaines, '59, at Knoxville, Tenn., September 18, 1911.

Armistead H. Patterson, '58-'61; A. B. 1911 as '62, at Louisville, Ky., October 19, 1911.

Ralph Holland, '90, at New York, N. Y., October 25, 1911.

Jonathan C. Angier, '76-'79, at New York, N. Y., October 27, 1911.

Miss Mary Morrison, (Mrs. C. E. Reynal), '06-'07, December 10, 1911.

Fabius J. Haywood, '61, at Raleigh, N. C., December 14, 1911.

Thomas S. Kenan, '57, at Raleigh, N. C., December 23, 1911.

J. G. Kenan, '61, at Kenansville, N. C., January 9, 1912.

James McKee, '59-'61; A. B. 1911 as '63, at Raleigh, N. C., January 9, 1912.

Sidney Smith, '59, at Houston, Texas, March 13, 1912.

A. M. Waddell, '53-56, at Wilmington, N. C., March 17, 1912.

Stanley M. Rigsbee, '60-61; A. B. 1911 as '64, in Orange County, N. C.

Stephen W. Isler, '58, at Kinston, N. C.

Charles Brantley Aycock, '80, at Birmingham, Alabama, April 4, 1912.

BANQUET OF THE WASHINGTON (D. C.) ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina held their annual banquet at the Shoreham last night, Dr. J. A. Holmes, of the Bureau of Mines, acting as toastmaster. Among the speakers who promised their support to the progress of their alma mater were Representatives R. N. Page, John H. Small, Charles M. Stedman, John M. Faison, Godwin, and Webb. Among those present were Dr. J. H. London, G. F. Leonard, Charles H. Keel, J. B. Colvard, Dr. W. H. Atkinson, J. G. Williams, H. C. Rothrock, H. H. Bennett, J. J. Skinner, J. W. Turrentine, D. M. Swink, P. R. Anderson, J. R. Cox, C. W. Hassell, Thomas Ruffin, E. J. W. Towers, M. L. Ritch, Dr. R. O. E. Davis, E. F. Hartley, Dr. J. A. Holmes, Peter Wilson, F. P. Milburn, Mr. Hendricks, Dr. J. H. Pratt, Dr. Charles W. Stiles, and President F. P. Venable.—*The Washington Herald*, March 29, 1912.

CLASS REUNIONS AT COMMENCEMENT, 1912.

The classes of 1862, 1887, 1892, 1902 and 1907 will hold reunions at the commencement of 1912. Complete rolls of each of these classes are being prepared by the committee on alumni reunions and will be published before Commencement. A letter has been sent to each member of these classes. If you have failed to receive one, let the committee know at once. Professor W. S. Bernard is making the preliminary arrangements for the reunion of '62; Professor A. H. Patterson, for that of '92; Professor P. H. Winston, for that of '02; and Professor T. F. Hickerson, for that of '07.

FACULTY PERSONALS

Professor Cain attended the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City, January 19-21. He was elected a Director of the Association to serve a term of three years.

Professor H. V. Wilson attended, as president of the society, the meeting of the American Society of Zoologists in Princeton, N. J., December 26-29.

Professor Mims lectured before the Johnsonian Club of Raleigh, January 11, on "Shakespeare's Tragedies"; before the Library Association of Hillsboro, March 1, on "Literature as a Personal Resource;" and before the Durham High School, March 8, on "Five Views of Life."

Professor Patterson attended the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Washington, D. C., December 27-30. He was elected a Director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its annual meeting in New York City on December 28.

Professor Henderson made an address before the Woman's Club of Raleigh, January 25, on "The Modern Drama;" before the Civics Club of the University of Virginia, February 9, on "Bernard Shaw and English Socialism;" before the University Literature Club of the University of Virginia, February 10, on "The Modern Drama."

Associate Professor Hickerson attended the meeting of the American Road Congress, Richmond, Va., November 20-24, and that of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City, January 19-21.

Associate Professor Bell attended the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C., December 27-30.

Professor Raper delivered five lectures in Johns Hopkins University, February 26-March 1, on the subject, "The State's Relation to Transportation." In November he attended as representative of the University the inauguration of President John Buchheit as president of Catawba College.

Associate Professor Wheeler attended the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C., Dec. 27-30. He has been elected Councilor in the American Chemical Society by the North Carolina section of that society.

Doctor L. R. Wilson has made the following addresses: before the North Carolina Library Association, Durham, N. C., November 12, on "A Resumé of North Carolina Library Conditions"; before the Southern Educational Association, Houston, Texas, December 15, on "A Constructive Library Platform for Southern Schools"; and before the Department of Libraries of the same association on "Library Privileges for Rural Communities." He also attended the semi-annual meeting of the North Carolina Library Commission at Raleigh, in October, and that of the Southeastern Association of County Superintendents and High School Principals, Fayetteville, N. C., February 23-24. Professors Chase and Walker were present at this last named meeting.

Professor Coker made an address in Winston-Salem, N. C., November 17, on "Luther Burbank and his Work." He was present at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Botanical Section, and at that of the American Breeders Association, Washington, D. C., December 27-30.

Associate Professor Hall presented before the American Chemical Society at its Christmas meeting in Washington, D. C., a paper on "The Preparation of Neutral Ammonium Citrate by the Conductivity Method"; before the North Carolina Section of the American Chemical Society, Raleigh, February 3, a paper on "Neutral Ammonium Citrate." Doctor Hall was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the North Carolina section.

Professor Herty read before the American Chemical Society at its Washington Meeting, December 27-30, a paper on "The Schkateloff Method for Reduction and Precipitation of Resin Acids." At this meeting he was elected a Councilor-at-Large of the American Chemical Society. Professor Herty was present at the meeting of the North Carolina Section of the American Chem-

ical Society, Raleigh, February 3, and at that of the North Carolina Forestry Association, Raleigh, February 23. He has recently been appointed a member of the Committee on Inorganic Nomenclature of the International Association of Chemical Societies.

Professor Howe presented at the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Middle West and South, Cincinnati, April 12-13, a paper on "Modern Criticism of Latin Literature."

Professor Chase has made the following addresses: before the City Superintendents and Principals at the State Teachers' Assembly, Raleigh, November 30, 1911, on "The Training of Teachers;" before the West Central Division of the State High School Superintendents and Principals, Salisbury, February 16, and before the Southeastern Division of State High School Superintendents and Principals, Fayetteville, February 23, on "Formal Discipline;" and before the Educational Department of the Woman's Club, Raleigh, March 14, on "The Sub-Normal Child."

Professor Noble has made the following addresses since January 1, 1912: Jacksonville, N. C., "The Trend of Modern Education;" Bingham School, Asheville, N. C., "The Call to Education;" before the Western Counties Superintendents' Association, Asheville, N. C., on "The Training of Public School Teachers;" before the Western High School Superintendents' Association, Asheville, N. C., on "High School Ideals;" before the Grammar Grade Association of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, Raleigh, on 'The Teachers' Meeting;" before the Pythagoras Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Southport, N. C., on "Masonry and Education;" at the closing exercises of the Pine Mountain Public School, Orange County; at an educational rally, Milton, N. C., on "Waste in Education."

Since January 1, 1912, Professor Walker has made the following addresses: January 12, at Greenville, N. C., before the Northwestern Division of Public High School Principals; February 16, at Salisbury, N. C., before fhe West Central Division of Pub- High School Principals; February 23, at Fayetteville, N. C., before the Southeastern Division of Public High School Principals; March 1, at Trenton, N. C., before the Jones County

Teachers' Association; March 9, at Rocky Mount, N. C., before the Nash-Edgecombe Counties Teachers' Association.

Professor Brown read before the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, Philadelphia, April 5-6, papers on "Pathology of Hematin Intoxication in the Rabbit," and "Some Phases of Hematin Intoxication and their Relation to Malaria."

Professor MacNider presented before the American Association of Pharmacologists, Baltimore, December 27-28, a paper on "A Study of the Action of Various Diuretics in Uranium Nephritis."

COMMENCEMENT 1912

Commencement exercises, 1912, will begin on Saturday, June 1, and end on Tuesday, June 4. The order of exercises will be as follows:

Saturday, June 1, 10:30: Senior Class Day Exercises.
7:30, Joint Banquet of the Literary Societies.

Sunday, June 2, 11:00, Baccalaureate Sermon, by Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, Brooklyn, N. Y.
7:30, Sermon before the Y. M. C. A , by Reverend C. E. Maddrey, Raleigh, N. C.

Monday, June 3, 10:30, Alumni Reunions. The following classes hold reunions at this time: 1862, 1887, 1892, 1902, 1907.
12:30, Business Meeting of the Alumni.
3:30, Alumni Luncheon.
9:00, Meeting of the Board of Trustees.
8:30, Annual Commencement Debate.
10:00, Faculty Reception.

Tuesday, June 4, 10:00, Graduating Exercises.
12:00, Commencement Address, by Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW MEDICAL LABORATORIES

Caldwell Hall, the new laboratories of the Medical School, will be dedicated on Wednesday evening, May 8, 1912. The order of exercises will be as follows:

Invocation, Dr. W. R. L. Smith.

Presentation of the Building, Dr. R. H. Lewis.

Acceptance on the Part of the University, President F. P. Venable.

Acceptance on the Part of the Medical Faculty, Dean I. H. Manning.

The New Era in Medicine Demands Educated Physicians, Dr. A. A. Kent, President N. C. State Medical Society.

Medical Education in the South, Dr. R. H. Whitehead, University of Virginia.

Medical Education, Edgar F. Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Conferring of Honorary Degrees.

Benediction.

SPECIAL COURSE OF LECTURES IN THE LAW SCHOOL.

His Honor, Judge Henry Graves Connor, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, has consented to give a course of lectures before the University Law School at some time during the session of 1912-1913 on the subject, "Federal Courts and Federal Practice".

DOCTOR BATTLE'S HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY—VOLUME II

The second volume of Dr. Kemp P. Battle's "History of the University of North Carolina" is in the hands of the printers and will be placed on sale in a short time. The first volume of this History was published in 1907 and was received with highest commendation by the press and public. Since that time Dr. Battle has been continuously at work on the final volume, until he has succeeded in getting his material in shape for the printers.

The first volume takes up the history of the University from its inception in 1789 to the time the institution was closed in 1868. The second volume brings the narrative up to Commencement, 1911. It is interesting to note that the four presidents of the University who have served during the time with which the second volume deals are all living at the present time. They are Battle, Winston, Alderman and Venable. According to Dr. Battle, this fact is without parallel in any other college. Dr. Battle further notes the fact that three of the presidents were alumni of the University and the other one had been connected with the University about

twenty-five years. All of them had been instructors in the University before they became presidents.

Both volumes of the History will be on sale within a few weeks at the price of three dollars a volume, or six dollars for the set of two books. Subscriptions may be sent to Kemp P. Battle, Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS—1912

The next session of the University Summer School will open June 11, 1912, and continue for a period of six weeks—until July 20. This session of the Summer School promises to be the best since the establishment of the Department of Education in 1877. Since the session of 1911, Prof. N. W. Walker, director of the Summer School, has inaugurated a number of plans for broadening the usefulness of the school He has been so fortunate as to secure a number of lecturers of ability, among the number being Hon. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education of the United States. In addition to the regular courses of instruction, a series of late afternoon lectures and special evening lectures has been arranged for. Arrangements have been made with the State Board of Examiners in Raleigh for holding the examinations for the high school teacher's certificate and the five-year State certificate at the close of the summer term.

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY.

The library of Cross Creek Lodge, Number Four, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Fayetteville, N. C., which was by resolution of December 8, 1911 presented to the University, came to the University library in February. Doctor L. R. Wilson completed the arrangements with Messrs. H. R. Horne, W. D. Gaster and D. Gaster, the committee representing the Order, for the shipment of the books to Chapel Hill. The University has through this gift come into possession of a valuable collection from the fields of American history and literature, and of North Carolina history. The generous gift of the Order was made in order "that

the collection might be permanently kept and used by the students of the institution and the citizens of the State generally, and assist in the dissemination of enlightenment and aid in the cause of education of the youth of the State."

A part of the library of Mr. Edward Graham Daves of Baltimore was presented to the University at the time of his death in 1894. The rest of his fine collection of books, about five hundred volumes, has been recently forwarded to the University library. Mr. Daves was born in New Bern, N. C., in 1833, was graduated from Harvard College in 1854, served five years as professor of Greek in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and for ten years conducted a private school in Europe for American boys. After his return from Europe he made his home in Baltimore, Md., where he devoted himself to private teaching and to lecturing. He took a great interest in North Carolina colonial history. Through his efforts the monument to the heroes of the Maryland Line on the Guilford battle-field was erected and the project for the preservation of Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island was carried through.

Hon. R. H. Battle, '54, has presented to the University his law library of six hundred volumes. This valuable collection contains complete sets of N. C. Reports, U. S. Supreme Court Reports, partly complete sets of N C. Laws and Journals, and a number of special legal treatises and reports of English cases.

NEW DORMITORIES NAMED

The three sections of the new dormitory, now in course of erection, are to be named in honor of three distinguished alumni of the University: Zebulon Baird Vance, James Johnston Pettigrew and Kemp Plummer Battle.

THE JOHN CALVIN McNAIR LECTURES FOR 1912

The annual lectures upon the McNair foundation for 1912 were delivered by President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale University, April 19, 20 and 21. The subjects of the lectures were

"Some Dominant Influences in Modern Thinking" and "The Theistic Trend in Modern Thought in Science, Literature and Politics."

Arthur Twining Hadley has been president of Yale University since 1899, after having been successively tutor, lecturer on railroad administration, professor of political science, and professor of political economy in the same institution. For two years 1887-1889, he was commissioner of labor and statistics of Connecticut; from 1887 to 1889 he was editor of *The American Railroad Gazette*. In 1907-1908 President Hadley served as Roosevelt Professor in the University of Berlin. Harvard, Yale, Wesleyan, Columbia, Western Reserve, Johns Hopkins, Williams and Dartmouth have conferred upon him the LL.D. degree.

Among the books that President Hadley has published the following are the best known: Railroad Transportation, Its History and Laws, 1885-1886; Economics: An Account of the Relations Between Private Property and Public Welfare, 1896; The Education of the American Citizen, 1901; Freedom and Responsibility, 1903.

A CORRECTION—CLASS OF '61

Through an oversight on the part of the editors, the names of the members of the class of '61, who held a reunion at the Commencement of 1911, were omitted from the THE RECORD for June, 1911. The members of that class present were: Thomas H. Houghton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. M. B. Hunt, Townsville, N. C.; and A. K. Edmondson, Fayetteville, Tenn.